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#### A Discussion Proposed.

The most interesting event of the Ohio campaign will be the joint debate between Governor CAMPBELL and Major McKINLEY, to occur one week from next Thursday in the town of Ada. The Governor will open with speech one hour and five minutes long. Then the Major will speak for an hour and a half. When he sits down the Democratic candidate will be entitled to twentyave minutes for reply.

If there is any advantage to Governor CAMPBELL in an arrangement which gives him both the first word and the last in this duel of oratory, the fact is due to chance slone. The order of speaking was determined by tossing up a silver half dollar.

We respectfully suggest to the managers of both the Democratic and the Republican canvasses in this State that Madison Square Garden would be filled to overflowing to hear a joint dobate between the candidates for Governor upon the responsibility for the crime which robbed New York of the World's Pair and incidental benefits worth, according to the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S estimate, not less than \$300,000,000.

Mr. FLOWER was prominent in the fight in Congress to secure the World's Fair for the metropolis. Mr. FASSETT knows why the Fair went to Chicago. Let us hear both sides.

In settling the order of debate, the silver question need not be introduced. There is no necessity of tossing a dollar, or a half dollar, or even a dime. We have no doubt that Mr. FLOWER, confident of the strength of his case and the justice of his cause, would cheerfully yield to his antagonist both the first word and the last.

The three hours might be divided in this way: Three-quarters of an hour to the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT; one hour and a half to the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER; threequarters of an hour to the Mon. Thomas COLLIER PLATE.

#### Why Mr. Blair is Unfit to Be Pension Commissioner.

It is reported from Washington on good authority that in connection with the probably impending retirement of Gen. GREEN B. RAUM from the office of Pension Commissioner Gen. HARRISON is considering the dvisability of appointing to that post Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire.

Far is it from our desire to add to the President's perplexities in the matter of disposing of Mr. BLAIR. His claim to an office and a salary from the United States Government rests upon the ancient Republican theory that a Senator or Congressman who fails to get himself reflected is ipso facto entitled to appointment to the best executive office vacant and available. That theory always has been very much in favor with Senators and Representatives for whom their constituents have no further use. We do not quarrel with it just now. The special question at present is the fitness or unfitness of Mr. BLAIR for this particular office.

With a persistency and apparent malignity that have no parallel in history or romance, unless it be in the pathetic fable of the Wandering Jew, Mr. BLAIR's destiny has pursued him with his own fatal record, and has slammed in his face every door that seemed to open a way to a public office and a Government salary. He was pominated by the President as Minister to China, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Republican Senate. He even began to draw the \$12,000 salary; but his gross insults to the Chinese Government and people were remembered at Pekin and China refused to receive Mr. BLAIR. Then for a brief time it appeared that Mr. BLAIR might be available for St. Peters burg, at \$17,500; but in one of his crank moods he had made himself responsible for statements concerning Russia and the Czar's Government which rendered his appointment to that mission an obvious impossibility. Chili next invited Mr. BLAIR's hopes, with the \$10,000 salary which Minister PAT EGAN will soon have to relinquish: but there promptly came to the surface the memory of that humiliating chapter in BLAIR's personal history which earned for him, as SHIPHERD's agent and beneficiary, the almost forgotten title of "Peruvian BLAIR." The 647 pages of testimony taken by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during its investigation in 1882 of the Chill-Peruvian scandal, Ship-MERD's Peruvian Company and the Cocher and LANDREAU claims, forever block the gates of Santiago against Mr. BLATR's entrance as the diplomatic representative of the United States Government

Now rumor points to the Pension Office as the door at which the Hon, HENRY W. BLAIR will next knock. The salary is only \$5,000 a year, less than one-half the value of the Chinese mission: but even \$5,000 a year is better than nothing at all from the Federal Treasury and the expensive suspense of long waiting at Washington, or the uncertain returns of a hardscrabble law practice in the county courts of the Gravite State.

Hero the New Hampshire statesman's relentless destiny takes the form of poor old HANNAH LADD, and fairly shricks, " BLAIR for Pension Commissioner? Blatk to guard the interests of soldiers' orphans and widows? Let me tell my story first, BEN-

JAMIN HARRISON!" The case of HENRY W. BLATRagainst HAN-WAH LADD of Holderness, New Hampshire, was decided for the plaintiff at Plymouth in 1830, at the spring term of the Supreme Court. Judgment against the Widow LADD was obtained by Mr. BLAIR, and a writ of execution in the penal sum of \$200 was issued against the widow's only earthly possession, a little \$500 farm. The judgment was never collected. At the time when the farm was attached, Mr. BLAIR was a Senator of the United States and was looking forward to redection. If the execution had been levied and the widow had been driven out of her humble home, the incident undoubtedly would have cost Mr. BLAIR much more than the amount of his bill for professional ser-

vices in obtaining Mrs. Ladd's pension. Mrs. Ladd was a very poor woman, 67 years old, who lived in the county where Mr. BLAIR practised law just previous to his first election to Congress. Her son, on whom she had been dependent for support. was killed in the war. Her husband was an imbecile who subsequently died of softening of the brain. In 1871 HANNAH went to Mr. BLATE'S law office in Plymouth to see about getting her pension. Mr. Blath explained in the Senate chamber, fifteen years later,

If he did anything in that line, it was "more as a matter of charity than in hope of reward." His practice was to refer people with small pension claims to gentleman who resided in Concord, the most reliable, and certainly the oldest claim agent in the State." It is to be inferred from Mr. BLAIR's rather cloudy explanation of the circumstances that he sent Mrs. HANNAH LADD to this reliable old claim agent in Concord. At any rate, Mr. BLAIR himself never appeared as the attorney of record, and in the course of time the small pension was obtained, Mrs. LADD got her money, and the regular fee allowed by the pension laws went to Blain's friend the claim agent in Concord.

Six years later the poor woman was astounded one day by the appearance of Mr. BLAIR's former law partner, with a bill to HENRY W. BLAIR for \$100.31. Here it is: HARRAH LADD to HERRY W. BLAIR, debtor.

Sept. 18. To making application for pension and letters to United States Pension

Agent Stavens	\$10.00
1872.	
July 16. To several consultations about same	2 00
22 To services in getting two affidavits	6 00
27. Toservices in getting several affidavits	
and letters	10.00
Aug. 21. To letter and affidavit	8 00
24. To services isent all letters to Stuvans)	(A)
1873.	
May and	
June. To several consultations and prepara- tion of evidence, letters, postage,	
and cash	4 00
July 5. To letters to Secretary of State and	
eash (50)	1 00
11. To letters to Streets	CAD
To services, correspondence, and em-	
ployment of parties in Washington .	10 00
1874.	
May 27,	
28, 2 29. To trip to Holderness, Centre Harbor,	
and Moultonborough, three days	
To cash paid expenses same trip	00 10

To cash paid clerk and letters.

July 13. To cash paid for certificates and ex-

Interest als years

5 00

To vindicate his own share in this singular transaction, Mr. BLAIR read to the Senate letter from his former partner describing the interview with HANNAH LADD, when BLAIR's bill of \$100.31 was presented. "At first," wrote the partner, "she pretended not to know me, and claimed that neither Mr. BLAIR nor myself had done pension business for her; though she finally admitted that we had some connection with it, but claimed that the Government had paid all that anybody was entitled to receive." The poor woman could not for the life of her see why she was called upon to pay another fee of \$100.31, to this friend of the soldiers' widows and orphans. "I regard her treatment," added the partner of the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR, "as ungrateful

and impudent in the extreme." Then the suit was brought in the name of Mr. BLAIR and pushed through to judgment and costs. Mr. BLAIR's labored explanation of the matter, when it was brought to the attention of the Senate in 1885, was such that after it had been delivered one of his colleagues remarked to his face: "To be entirely frank, I want to remark that it struck me-and I think that is the source of interest about the whole affair as a matter of the very highest interest in connection with the apparently extraordinary devotion of the Senator to pension interests, that the fact should be found that a widow 67 years old, who had lost her only child in the army and whose husband, as the Senator states, was demented, should be the subject under any circumstances of a suit by that Senator in court by attachment of her only earthly possession, a little \$500 farm, to recover \$200 for his services in that line."

So, we think, it will strike the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON when he brings his mind to bear upon the question of Mr. BUATR's fitness to be Pension Commissioner

## Pirate Let Her Be.

Some of the citizens of Michigan have urged Secretary Tracy to inflict the name Grand Rapids upon that pride of our new navy, the triple-screw cruiser No. 12, popuminds of these Michiganders there is some thing peculiarly suggestive and appropriate in this application of the terms Rapids and Grand to the high speed and other great qualities of our fastest cruising war ship. But such a designation would be about on a par with some names that have been given to horses whose exceptional speed deserved a better fate.

The citizens of Chattanooga, also, who have no false modesty about their town. suggest that its name would look very well on the Pirate. But apparently this yessel. under existing laws, should have the name of a State, as she will be of the first rate, her tonnage displacement far exceeding what is required for that purpose.

If Secretary THACY can induce Congress to modify the existing statute in regard to naming the ships, there can be no better solution of the question than to allow Cruiser No. 12 to carry into service the name which popular affection and interest has already attached to her. Why should

# The Cost of Royalty in England.

Although Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE is an advanced Radical, he cannot accurately be described as a Republican. This will be a surprise to many people, because he has long been conspicuous in advocating a reduction of the allowances made to members of the royal family. It is certain, however, that in the October number of the Fbrum he frankly avows a preference for a monarchical system of the English pattern over a republic of the presidential type like our own. He insists that royalty in England at present costs far too much, but he seems to think that the institution is worth the outlay of a moderate sum of money.

The editor of Truth accepts, as upon the whole correct, the computation of the yearly cost of royalty which has for some time been current in Radical campaign literature-namely, \$5,000,000. This estimate represents the total of all expenditures made, not only on account of the Queen's civil list and of the yearly allowances to her direct descendants and collateral relatives, but also for the maintenance of the royal palaces, parks, forests, &c. It is common for the Tories to urge that, as for the Queen's civil list, this is only a fair equivalent for the revenues of the crown lands which she inherited from her ancestors, but which she has renounced. This plea, as Mr. LABOUCHERE points out, has no foundation in fact. None of the English sovereigns, beginning with WILLIAM and MARY, who have reigned not by right of descent but merely by a Parliamentary title, have possessed by inher itance any crown lands to renounce. In 1688 the doctrine that the crown lands and the permanent taxes belonged to the sovereign disappeared. Their produce was paid into the exchequer, and became, in theory as well as in fact, the property of the nation. When WILLIAM III. sought to make grants

tion act, in which it was laid down that the title of the nation to these lands was inalienable. During the next three reigns no suggestion was put forward that this property belonged of right to the sovereign, and If taken by the State must be paid for. It was Lord BUTE who, under the accession of George III., inserted in the preamble of the civil list a renunciation of the alleged hereditary revenues in consideration of a life income settled on the sovereign by the act. This preamble has been repeated in the civil service lists of the successors of GEORGE III. But Mr. LABOUCHERE is undoubtedly right in affirming that a renunciation of something which did not exist, dragged into the preamble of an act of Parinment, does not create a title.

The aim of Lord Burn's trick became obvious enough when it was noted that the revenues said to be renounced did not include those of the duchy of Lancaster and the duchy of Cornwall. Good-natured Parliaments and a tolcrant public opinion have countenanced the absorption of the revenue of those duchles by the sovereign and Prince of WALES respectively. As to the pretence set up in Lord Bure's preamble that the rest of the crown lands also were of right vested in the monarch, this was entirely unbeeded by the House of Commons committee which framed the civil list of Queen VICTORIA. No account whatever was taken of the annual income accruing from the crown lands and from the hereditary taxes, but, on the contrary, the amount noted was based simply on a considertion of what had been the expenditure of WILLIAM IV. The principle may, therefore, be regarded as impregnably established that English sovereigns, ruling by a purely Parliamentary title, are not entitled to a penny beyond what Parliament may choose to vote them. Parliament is at liberty to cut down the cost of royalty as much as it pleases, and it will undoubtedly exercise the power when the Radicals become preponderant. The day consequently is close at hand when the Queen's collateral relatives and the host of parasites now quartered in the royal palaces will cease to be fed from the public crib, and when the whole fabric of mediaval pageantry will be demolished.

When, however, the silly ceremony of a court has been discarded and the English sovereign has become simply the hereditary figurehead of the nation, with a salary no larger than that allotted to President CAR-NOT, or say \$250,000, Mr. LABOUCHERE can see no reason why the monarchy should not endure for many a year. He asserts that the mass of Englishmen are neither monarchical nor republican; they would not tolerate a monarch openly immoral, but all that they would ask of him would be an avoidance of notoriously bad behavior. If they exact solittle, this is because they look upon monarchy, not as an immutable principle, but as a convenient expedient. It is a useful stop gap between the overthrow of one Ministry and the accession of another. Moreover, English Radicals believe that the real executive ought to emanate directly from the legislature, and that public libertles are much more freely and incessantly exercised under a puppet sovereign than under an executive like our own, elected for a fixed term of years during which he is independent of the legislature. That is why Mr. LABOUCHERE thinks that monarchy of a thrifty, bourgeois type is likely to survive, in England, the destruction of the House of Lords and of the Established Church, and the transformation of the House of Commons through the payment of its members from a club of plutocrats into a truly popular assembly.

There is another surprising feature in Mr. LABOUCHERE'S article, and that is his denial of the generally believed report that the Queen has managed to save a great deal of money out of her civil list. He is unquestionably competent to speak with authority upon the subject; for two years ago, when Lord Salisbury proposed to endow the Queen's grandchildren, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the demand, and under a pledge of secrecy was made acquainted with the total value of her was a member of that committee, and of course cannot violate the pledge. He does not consider, however, that he breaks confidence in saying that the amount of the Queen's savings was surprisingly small.

## Election Arithmetic.

The Hon. IRA DAVENPORT, one of the Republican candidates for Governor of New York left outside of the breastworks, received 75,364 votes in this town in 1885. The Hon, WARNER MILLER, who had a similar exciting and unprofitable experience when running for the same office three years later, received 99,352 votes. Those who prophesy with a confidence born of knowldge as well as experience, expect that the Hon. JACOB S. FASSETT will receive in New York city the votes of about 80,000 electors

in a total poll of 240,000. These 80,000 ballots would no more than represent the normal straightout and undeviating Republican vote, increased through the ordinary growth of the voting population beyond DAVENPORT's total of six years ago, and smaller, by reason of the lesser interest felt in a State than in a national contest, than that given in 1888 to the hero of Herkimer.

Should the total vote this year amount, as the prophets predict, to 240,000, and should 5,000 votes be distributed among the Socialist, Prohibitionist, and Labor can didates. Mr. FLOWER would receive a total of 155,000 votes in this city. That is 32,000 more than Governor Hill. had in 1885, and 13,000 less than he received in 1888. This would leave for Mr. FLOWER a majority of 75,000, and thus justify the expectations of those who look for a Democratic majority of

about those dimensions. Last year, with all the Democratic voters deeply stirred by the assaults upon Democratic supremacy, and called into action by a local canvass replete with novel features and not lacking in spirit, the total vote was only 217,000. This year it happens that no local offices of importance are to be filled, the only municipal vacancies to be filled being the offices of three Coroners. It is true several Judges are to be elected, but the reelection or the choice of successors of Judge INGRAHAM, Judge PRYOR, Judge GILDER-SLEEVE, and District Judge McCarrny is not likely to be attended with any close

contest, rivalry, or turmoil. The absence of a local contest means, usually, a reduced vote in New York city, and the Democrats, who have the larger of the electorate, sustain most of the loss. This appears to be at this time the one danger of the situation. It is a danger which can be avoided by vigorous efforts, unremittingly sustained until Nov. 3, to call out every Democratic vote in town.

The White Mountain Echo thinks New Hampshire should raise at least \$100,000 for a White Mountain exhibit at the World's Fair. and suggests among the desirable objects to b shown there Prof. HITCHOOCE's model of the that at that time he could not attend to of crown lands to some of his Dutch favor-pension cases without pecuniary sacrifice. ites, he was promptly checked by a Resump-Mountain portion of the model. Now, Prof.

HITCHOOCE's model, a copy of which may be seen at the Museum of Natural History in this city, was a fine thing in its day, but the art of making topographic models has advanced since Hirchcock's New Hampshire was made. and it would now be regarded as inexcusable to make a model in which the altitudes are so greatly exaggerated in comparison with the horizontal scale. It would be very interesting, however, and entirely practicable to make for the World's Fair a model of the White Moun tain region on a uniform vertical and horizontal scale, thus presenting to the eye the topographic features of that glorious region with a close approximation to nature. Hampshire should have this work carried out

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, judging by the tone of a recent intercise, was genuinely disappointed that he was not carried of by trigonias should be releable to the other beautiful and the control of the control of the whole party across the Turkish frontier — Knossa tity January

He did the rascals too much honor. He was estimating their prowess by the achievements of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT and the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT.

It is surprising, but significant, to find se outspoken and so extreme a radical as Mr. LABOUCHERE asserting that England is not likely to become a republic in our generation in spite of the alleged fears of the Prince of Walks and of the undoubted hopes of the Pabian Society. "The onward march of democracy," he says, "will sweep away the House of Lords and the Established Church; it will concentrate power, even more than is now the case, in the House of Commons; while by the payment of the members of the House it will convert it from an assembly of pluteerats into one more directly in harmony with the people. But the monarchy much force in the reasons urged by Mr. archy is in its weakness, and that in any case there are many and far more important reforms that confront English radicals than any change in what is comparatively of little con-

sequence.
The true reason, however, for the safety of the monarchy in England is doubtless the Anglo-Saxon indisposition to radical changes of form. There is no popular enthusiasm for logical system, as in France, but revolu-tions are effected there without breach, or rather under the very cloak of precedent. Even in France, too, the French revolution wrought no change in the Alexandrine and left unchecked the despotism of the Three Unities in literature, and a monarchy that is little more than the expression of an ancient sentiment and of a fashion that affects life as little as the form of a verse or the envelope of a valentine may well survive as long as they and for simi-

What genius wrote the seventh annual report of the Supervisory Board of Commissloners of the New York Municipal Civil Ser The document is full of blunders about facts and errors of English that would disgrace the examination paper of a candidate for

The evidence that points the finger of conviction at a murderer is often curious and apparently trivial, but seldom more so than that which seems, among much else, to connect JOHN P. GLEASON with the shooting of JAMES DALY of Port Chester. Daly was found not long after returning to his grocery store, shot dead in the store, with the pen beside him with which he had been entering a purchaser's name in the day book. That name he had written by mistake as "Mrs. John Gleason" and had then changed it to Mrs. JOHN DON-NELLY. The suggestion is that when he had written the words Mrs. JOHN be looked up, and seeing the angry gaze of his enemy in the doorway, continued to write automatically that name of ill omen. Crime, perhaps, is generally betrayed to the experienced detective by unconscious, instinctive acts that never errand that cannot be simulated, but it is usually the criminal who so betrays himself. This, if the theory suggested is correct, is one of the few cases in which a victim of a murder has unwittingly but inevitably denoted his murdere by name in writing.

A singular defence of the expulsion of the Jews by the Russian Government has been published in England, and is said to be attracting much attention. "Expulsions." it says, "are entirely due to Jewish violations of the law." Jews entitled to live in the cities have, by forged permits, gained a settlement in the central provinces, from which they are excluded. "Numbers of mechanics have forsaken their regular occupation and have taken to peddling, thus violating the conditions under which they were allowed to settle." Others have left the town to which they were confined, and others have built houses, which is forbidden by law. when the law is enforced there is a great outcry, "but every Jew so expelled courted his own fate. They all know what they are doing when they pass the pale of their domicile.' The argument is ingenuous if not ingenious

but it fails wholly to reach, much less to excuse, the evils that have excited the indignation of the civilized world. It is the harsh laws against the Jews that seem so barbarous and cruel rather than any particular enforcement of those laws. To limit within narrow bounds a man's domicile, simply on account of his racerace that has no country-that is barbarous and cruel. To forbid men from changing their occupation, or from adopting any honest occupation, that is a crime against liberty. To robibit to an honorable person and a citizen the purchase of houses or other legitimate property, that is tyrannical. All these laws, furthermore, tend to incite the very evils they yould cure, to promote vice and incite disloyalty. It is on account of this anti-Jowish code that Russia is condemned, and justly, and if a law is cruel and subversive of liberty, it is no excuse to the Government which punishes violations of such a law that the man punished knew what he was doing. JOHN HAMPDEN and the American Sons of Liberty are sufficient evidence to the contrary.

## A Texas Allianceman's Platform.

From the Gonzalm Alliance Nignat. We take the same position Moses did in his decalogu to the people of Israel—i. e., that the Government of allow one citizen to loan money to itizon at any rate of usury [interest] whatever.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sie: The Cleaster in Park place, now followed by the bomb explosion in Newark, very clearly shows that the time has arrived when the handling of explosive materials should be subject to control. The Consolidation act of the city of New York provides for the storing of explosive materials, but it says nothing about the bandling of these me terials. Almost every issue of the daily press contain orignorant handling of some one of the explosive agents. I think it may be stated as a fact that more nen are killed within the United States from handling of explosives in the course of a year than from any other cause, unless it be ratiroad accidents, and

such accidents are entirely unnecessary.

What should be done is to prohibit the employment of explosive agents by any one who does not hold a certificate of competency. These certificates should be assend from the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Desand from the Bureau of Combinetibles of the Fire Department and should be given only after a rigid examination of the applicant, such a regulation is desirable, not only for the protection of the public attarge, but the protection of the indication of the public attarge, but the protection of the public attarge, but the protection of the public attarge and the protection of the state, a man so injurist cannot recover damages from his employer authorises he can prove that the employer knowingly hired an incompetent person to do the work.

Such a regulation as I propose is in force in every city of Europe, and its infraction by any one subjects him to the lightilty of both a fine and an imprisonment.

New York, Sept. 24.

## Enough to Make Him Cross

Spatts (to his grocer)-You seem angry, Mr. Peck. Peck-I am. The suspector of weights and measures He caught you giving fifteen ounces to the

pound, did he?"
"Worse than that. He said I'd been giving seven

THE ITATA AND THE AMBROSE LIGHT. Points of Resemblance and of Difference He tween Their Cases,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The fixing of a day for the trial of Mr. Trumbull and his associates, charged with attempting a breach of our neutrality laws through the doings of the Itata. and the release of the vessel meanwhile, on the filing of bonds in double the umount of her appraised value, and finally the taking of evi-dence from some of her officers to be used at the trial, indicate that the recently reported agreement of her owners and the representanot carried into effect. The basis of that alleged agreement was that Chill, upon the release of the vessel and the abandonment of all suits arising out of its seizure, should pay the expenses incurred in pursuing her to Iquique and bringing her back. We observe, however, that some such outcome of the affair is still predicted, and it is suggested that even should the case go to trial and judgment, a clue to its issue may be found in the case of the Ambrose Light. This latter was a Colombian insurgent essel, seized by one of our cruisers, but released at the close of hostilities on her owners paying the cost of the seizure and other expenses incurred.

This case of the Ambrose Light, which was considered with great care, has a certain simi-larity to that of the Itata, but yet fundamental points of difference. It has recently been stated in some despatches on the subject that the insurgents of Colombia were successful, and that thereupon the arrangement in question was made. This, however, is not correct. On the contrary the insurrection in Colombia had been absolutely quelled when the libel in the case of the Ambrese Light was decided. Peace bad been restored to the republic, and the alleged Government by which she was commissioned no longer existed. This, of

commissioned no longer existed. This, of course, is one great difference between her case and that of the litata.

Another striking point of difference is that the refusal to allow the Ambrose Light to be condemned as a lawful prize of the Alliance, her captor, was based by the court on the fact that either on the day of her seizure or a day or two previous an official communication from our Department of State included a phrase which was held to be a recognition of the belligerency of the Colombian insurgents. On the other hand the seizure of the Itata, her escape, and her subsequent surrender and return were all accomplished while no recognition had been accorded by our Government to the Iquique Junta, in whose service she was employed.

It may further be noted that the decision

tinn had been accorded by our Government to the Iquique Junta, in whose service she was employed.

It may further be noted that the decision rendered by Judge Addison Brown in the case of the Ambrose Light was made to turn wholly on the recognition of belligarency. It is noticeable that in the case of Colombia, as of Chill, the insurgents held important scaports, and naturally undertook to carry on hostilities by sea as well as by land. They had also, however, undertaken to control the 1sthmus of Fanama, and the destruction of property and dauger to American residents, as well as the interference with transit, had caused our Government to send down a naval expedition, which and restored order and driven out the insurgents. It was because Frestan, a notorious insurgent leader concerned in the outrages at Colon, was suspected of being on board the Ambrose Light that the Alliance overhauled her. On examination she was found to be carrying troops and arms to one of the insurgent ports. Judge Brown held in the strongest terms that unless the insurrectionary Government had been recognized as a belligerent, the Ambrose Light must be viewed technically as a pirate, meaning thereby not an enomy of the human race, but a vessel which had undertaken to carry on belligerent operations at sea without an authority recognized by any nation as lawful. But inasmuch as a constructive recognition by our Government of the Colombian Insurgents was shown she could not be condemned as a prize, Nevertheless her voyage had been undertaken prior to such recognition, and it was not only the right but the duty of the Alliance to overhaul her and take her into custody. She had con the part of the Alliance, and the owners were required to pay the expenses of the subsequent proceedings.

In the case of the Itata, the recognition of the authority that had her in its service at the

committed an offence which had led to this act on the part of the Alliance, and the owners were required to pay the expenses of the subsequent proceedings.

In the case of the Itata, the recognition of the authority that had her in its service at the time of her seizure was made long after that seizure; and the technical question in this respect, supposing her to have committed a breach of neutrality, would turn apparently upon the time of recognition, rather than upon the question whether the insurrection succeeded. In this view the reason for requiring the lists to pay the costs incurred in her capture would seem to be stronger than in the case of the Ambrose Light, even though the Chilian revolution succeeded and the Colombian did not. But, of course, there is first to be settled the question whether there really was a breach of neutrality and whether the Itata was not simply a transport, engaged like the Bobert and Minnie, which latter vessel was discharged on the ground that carrying arms and munitions in a merchant vessel was not fitting out a hostile expedition in the sense of the neutrality laws. On this point some interesting evidence was given, a day or two ago, by the purser's clerk of the Itata, who testified that while she was in San Diego harbor she had no arms aboard, and was a merchant vessel. This is quite different from the accounts originally published.

The Itata certainly committed two offences, one that of leaving San Diego without a clear ance, and the other that of carrying off a United States office. The former has been settled by the imposition of the eastout of neutrality had been attempted. This defermination of the custody of a Government officer, and thereby preventing the determination of the custody of a Government officer, and thereby preventing the determination of the custody of a Government officer, and thereby preventing the determination of the custody of a Government had a clear right to make, for its own satisfaction and protection; and the voyage of the Charleston to sec

## AN APPEAL FOR MERCIER.

ingular Communication from Mr. Francis Wayland Glen.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you permit me to appeal to the advocates of home rule for Ireland to su tain Honore Mercier, the leader of the Liberal party in the Parliament of Quebec and Premier of that province t serious crisis is impending in Canada. In a few words the Dominion Cabinet is endeavoring to coerce the Par-liament of Quebec. Charges of misappropriation of moneys granted to a certain railway by the Provincial Parliament of Quebec have been preferred by the De minion Senate against Mr. Mercier. The Senators are appointed by the Dominion Government for life. Three-fourths of them were appointed by the late Sir John Macdonald. They are as dough in the bands of Frenier Abbott. Mr. Mercter affirms his innocence and very properly demands trial by the Parliament of Quebec, and denies the right of the Dominion Senate to deal with the case. He will not be deposed by the corrupt moribund gang who are temporarily in possession of the Government at Ottawa. Eather than do so he will raise the flag of independence and annexation. He is a very bold and shrewd political leader, he dare lead a revolution. If he hoists the mag of independence it wi never be lowered until Canada takes her proper place in the American Union.

Every lover of home rule should give Mr. Mercier

hearty and substantial support. One hundred dollars sent him will aid the cause of home rule in Ireland n constant communication with carnest and ingent observers and students of public opinion ada in all parts of the Dominion, and my reports justify my saying that Canada is ripening very rapidly for the impending radical change.

The independence of Canada or her union with the United States will surely hasten home rule in Ireland, the adoption of the federal system by England, and the creation of the republic of Great Britain and Ireland A Canadian of large means and much experience told me yesterday that the masses in Canada would rally around any trusted leader who would holst the flag of ndependence or annexation. In Canada is the and now is the hour to strike the most effe for home rule in Ireland by sustaining the Hon. Honors Mercier in his contest with the Helshazzar gang in FRANCIS WAYLAND GLES. BROOKLYN, Sept. 26.

## A Colored Journalist's Theory.

Promibe Richmond Pland.
We verily believe that numbers of colored men are murdered annually for crimes committed by white nen who acrupulously attire themselves to throw the blame upon some innocent colored man.

> No More. From the Washington Frening Shar

The girl we knew has fled from view, The flight we must deplore, And lots of things she used to do She doesn't any more. She used to gambol on the beach Where waters flercely roar. And gayly fly the breakers' reach; She duesn't any more.

Sinc oft would list to words of love That Herbert used to pour Into her car as they would rove; she doesn't any more. Her dress came high about her throat Upon the pebbly shere. Aut in the sailroom now you note, it doesn't any more. UNCLE SAM'S UNPRINTED HISTORY. Rich Mistorical Treasures of the Archives

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is said that Secretary Blaine, before relinquishing the portfolio of the Department of State, will try to secure the publication of at least a part of the historical archives of the Government which are at present stowed away under his charge, as they have been hitherto in the care of his predecessors. Many attempts have been made to obtain an appropriation for this purpose, but Congress has never responded. The national legislature is too keenly interested in the present, keeping an eye always upon the future, to feel the slightest enthusiasm concerning the past, and thus these enormously valuable records are permitted to moulder away, food only for the bookworm and the patient historical searcher. Here, in fact, is the great repository of American history, from which Baneroft, Henry Adams, Hildreth and others drew most

of their information.

A few years ago the Department of State purchased for \$20,000 the papers of Monroe. These in themselves are a vast storehouse of historical knowledge. It must be remembered that Monroe was not only President for eight years, but before that was Secretary of State and Minister to France, having served all through the Revolutionary war. The collection referred to included his public and private correspondence during the entire period covered by those events. Previously the department had acquired the correspondence of James Madison, together with other papers of his including the secret journal of the Constitutional Convention. This journal is in Madison's own cramped penimanship, and remains probably the most extraordinary record of the foundation of the most extraordinary Government that the world has ever seen. Before the sequisition of the Madison papers, the Department of State had secured the writings of Gen. Washington—many volumes, containing copies of all his letters, &c. These volumes Jared Sparks had access to and extracted from in his works on Washington. Unfortunately, Sparks loved Washington better than the truth, and he suppressed or altered many passages. One of the curiosities shown to strangers here are these same volumes of Washington's, either in his own hand or in the beautiful writing of his secretary. Washington never had a secretary who did not write an exquisite hand, while he himself wrote better than any statesman of letters containing historical information of almost incaiculable value.

The Department of State is not at this day purely a Foreign Office. In old times it was much less so than now, having charge of all matters relating to the Interior, except Indian affairs. Even at present it is no exaggeration to say that the President has intercourse with the State Department more than with all the others put fogether. In the early days his governmental functions were exercised almost wholly through the Department of State, the clerks of which he actually appointed. If it be remembered that each Secretary of State since the nation began has feit it his duty to leave a record of every important public transaction in which he has been concerned, it will be perceived how much that is priceless historically must have been preserved in this shape a and Minister to France, having served all through the Revolutionary war. The collec-

torically must have been preserved in this shape alone.
There are masses of such historical material in every one of the old departments, but nine-tenths of itall is stored away in charge of the Secretary of State. Most of it is open for public inspection, a general rule governing in all civilized countries to the effect, that such matters shall never be kept a secret longer than sixty years. During the session of Congress before the last, Dr. Wharton was authorized to print the diplomatic correspondence of the revolution. The work was interrupted by his death, but it will be completed by the department. At present any responsible person is permitted to see these documents or to take copies from them.

#### LAWYER HOYE'S ADVICE. It Gets His Client Into a Police Court, and

A week ago in Judge Steckler's court a judgment was granted against Dr. C. P. Ahlstrom of 43 East Twenty-first street in favor of Salma Beyer, a dressmaker of 7 St. Mark's place, for \$33.00, in payment for some clothes made for Mrs. Ablstrom. The judgment was given to Fred Strauss, one of the Fourth District Court marshals, to be served. Strauss was denied admittance to Dr. Ahlstrom's house. A body execution was then obtained

and given to Marshal Sullivan, who called at

Ahistrom's house once or twice and finally, on Saturday afternoon, in company with his clerk, Charles R. Fisher, obtained an entrance into the house.

There he found Stephen Hoye, Ahistrom's lawyer, who lives in Brooklyn and has an office at 2 Wall street. Sullivan says that as he drew from his pocket the order of arrest Hoye sprang toward him, and, seizing the order, waved it in the marshal's face and shouted: "That piece of paper isn't worth a snap." Then he put it in his pocket and went into the next room. Sullivan, leaving Fisher to watch the Doctor, followed him, and when inside the room Hoye and a man named Sinclair pitched into him and hammered him around the room right and left. Fisher soon came to his rescue, and together they managed to hold their own. Hoye ran into the street.

Dr. Ahistrom said that Hoye had advised him to resist all attempts at arrest. Now that his evil counseller had disappeared he sub-Ahlstrom's house once or twice and finally, on

bir to resist all attempts at arrest. Now that his evil counsellor had disappeared he submitted willingly, and Sullivan took him down to Ludlow street jail. But as Hoye had the warrant in his pocket the prison authorities refused to receive Ahistrom, and the captor took his prisoner to the Eldridge street station, where he was locked up over night, charged with the larceny of official papers and resisting an officer.

At Essex Market Court yesterday Dr. Ahistrom apologized to Sullivan and stated that he was guided by his lawyer, and after his wife had paid the dressmaker's bill Sullivan withdrew his complaint and the Dector was discharged. The charge against Lawyer Hoye will be pressed as soon as he can be arrested.

## An Erudite Echo.

In the course of last summer some strangers of distinction were induced to visit a wild and unfrequented retreat in a distant part of the Highlands, chiefly from the report they heard of an echo which was remarkable for the clear and distinct nature of its reverberation.

On reaching the spot whence the trial of its powers is usually made their guide put his lands to the side of his month and bawled out with the lungs of a Stentor a salutation in Gaelle, which was repeated with a precision that seemed beyond the expectations of the party. From the Boston Dally Globe.

that seemed beyond the expectations of the party.

One of the gentlemen, by way of trying the strength of his voice, put his hand to the side of his mouth in the same manner as his guide and called out: and called out;
"How far are we from home?"
These words, much to the sur-

and called out:

"How far are we from home?"

These words, much to the surprise of their guide, were also repeated, when poor Donald, with a simplicity which brought a smile over the faces of all present, exclaimed:

"You may think it is strange, gentlemen, but this is the first time I ever heard our echo speak English."

"I have no doubt," said the gentleman, "but it can repeat other languages if you put it to the test," and instantly hawled out some brief questions in French, Spanish, and Italian.

Donald looked more dazed than ever.

"Well, I must say that's very queer. My own father and my own self have known that echo for more than seventy years and we never knew it use any language but Gaelie before."

"Your echo is more learned, then, than you supposed," said the gentleman, laughing though at a loss whether to impute Donald's remarks to archness or simplicity.

"You may say that, sir," said the poor fellow, with an expression of carnestness that was highly amusing to those present; "but as the echo has never been out of the country where can she have got all her education?"

#### Found the Tomb of Mother Goose, From the Indianapolis Journal

Manison, Sept. 23.—Dr. A. P. Kell, Professor of Native and Modern Languages in Hanover College, during his trip through the East this summer made a point of looking up everything that he could find which was of historical interest. Among other places he visited the gravyard of the old South Church, in Boston, and while there he found an old and buttered tember one with the following legent:

Immediately the thought came to the Professor that this might be the tomb of the original Mother Gosse, and his subsequent investigations have proved if to be true. Strange, indeed, does it seem that Bostonians could have allowed to fall into oblivion aimset the very resting place of their first poetess, the author of "Mother Goose's Melodies."

#### Eager to be Convinced. From London Tit-Bits.

Can any of our readers render the assistance so courteously asked for in the following para-graph, which appeared lately in a provincial ournal:
"A young gentleman on the point of getting
married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step."

Custom in a Probibition State. From the Atchieux Dutty Globe.

A gentleman who has experience every year, says that more Atchison men take beer on ba-bies than take elgars.

POKED BY A SCHOONER'S NOSM.

The Steamship Circasala Comes in with a

The Anchor line steamship Circassia, which left this port on Saturday morning for Glasgow with 120 passengers, returned yesterday with a ten-foot hole in her starboard bow just above the hawse hole. Off Shinnecock at 10:05 o'clock on Saturday night she was speared by the bowsprit of the three-masted American schooner Daylight of New Haven, bound from Boston to

Philadelphia. Chief Officer Ralston had charge of the steamship when the collision occurred. The mation of the presence of the schooner was the blinding flash of a flare light off the steamship's port bow. For a few seconds, always Officer Raiston was unable with his dag-zled eyes to see the running lights of the schooner, and he could not tell which way she was heading. When the effects of the flare light wore sway he saw, through a glass he had hastily picked up, the green or star-beard light of the schooner close upon the steamship on the port hand. He threw the helm over to starboard, and would have passed the schooner on her starboard hand if the man at the schooner's wheel had kept her on her course as he should have done. He probably feared the Circassia had not ob-served him in time to alter her course. He ported his helm, and thus steered directly for the Circassia. Officer Raiston was unable with his das-

probably feared the Circassia had not observed him in time to alter her course. He ported his helm, and thus steered directly for the Circassia.

Chief Officer Raiston ordered the engines reversed. The big ship was just making sternway when the schooner struck her. The schoener's bowsprit, a stout stick, hit the starboard bow plates like a battering ram and smashed them in. The lower edge of the jagged wound was finsh with the main deck, and the steamship was, therefore, in little or no danger. This was not found out however, until after the collision. The bowsprit, ibboom, and head gear and head sails of the schooner were carried away.

A panic seized some of the schooner's crew, and five of them launched a boat, and, rowing alongside of the steamship, reported that the Daylight was sinking. Chief Officer Raiston had a lifeboat lowered and boarded the schooner. He found that her hull was uninjured. Her skipper, Capt. Hodgedon, said that he could make Philadelphia with a jury bowsprit and needed no assistance. His five near returned to the schooner and she proceeded.

Capt. Hedderwick decided to return to New York, thinking it prudent not to risk encountering big soas with a gash in the Circassia's bow, even though it was fifteen or more fest above the water line.

None of the passengers was much disturbed by the collision, the shock of which was not severe. They will remain aboard the vessel until she is repaired. She will sail within a day or two.

PORTY-NINE AGAINST THE UNIONS.

It looks now as if District Assembly 49 had the biggest fight on its hands that it has yet been engaged in. Yesterday, after a hot dison the side of the granite cutters and against Trades section that all stone dressing on the Broadway paying job below Fifty-ninth street on Broadway should be given to the granit

District Assembly 49 had notified the Granito Cutters' Association "and all bodies affili-

ito Cutters' Association "and all bodies affiliated with them" that they must drop the matter at once or take the consequences. The letter was read and several of the delegates expressed the opinion that it looked like a challenge.

Delegate Doyle of the eigarmakers said the blue-stone cutters and granite cutters ought to be able to exchange cards.

Delegate Fenton of the granite cutters said the blue-stone cutters would not accept the cards of the granite cutters.

Delegate Fitzgerald said that the Forty-nine people claimed that if a shoemaker made a barrel as well as a cooper he had a perfect right to make barrels. The blue-stone cutters were hedged around with a wall of brass in the shape of by-laws and rules which prevented them exchanging their cards with any other organization.

them exchanging their cards with any other organization.
The motion to endorse the resolution of the Building Trades section was finally put to the meeting and was met by a chorus of "ayea," there being but one dissenting voice. Blanket ballot resolutions were adopted.
At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation yesterday a committee of eleven was appointed to try to bring about harmony between the different central labor bodies on economic questions.

-Peru is not yet all a republic should be, as is av denced by the fact that many inhabitants in the differ-ent territories of the country are signing petitions to Congress asking that the free exercise of all worship and religions be permitted throughout the republic

—Brazil's first electric railroad will soon be in a —Brazil's first electric railroad will soon be in opera-tion in the city of Baha. It will be a narrow gauge pas-senger road one and a half miles long. The whole plant and equipment were made in this country and shipped a short time ago. It is a sample installment, and if the Brazilians are pleased with the electric method of trans'

prantians are pleased with the electric method of trans' portation a much longer road will be built.

—Five American miners went from California on May 7 last to prospect for gold along the river Maradon, in Peru, the head waters of the Amazon. A South American area of the Amazon. can paper says that one of the party returned to Lims about three weeks are completely broken down by sickness. He was unable to continue his journeyings, and reports the death in the mountains of his four

companions.

—Toronto thinks the late Dominion census was a Porbility of following New York's example and taking a municipal census. The Mayor thinks the city has been buncoed out of about 20,000 population, and instead of 182,000 he believes Toronto has more than 200,000 innabitants. It is probable the police force and Fire De-

partment will make a count of the city.

The Walla Walla Union-Journal is responsible for the statement, which is interesting if true, that a number of society ladies of Tacoma have organized a Rainy Day Club, the sole object of the club being to encourage the wearing on wet days of dresses that do not extend be-low the ankles. It is probably a protest against the threatened revival of the fashion of wearing sweeping trains, and is in the interest of sense and cleanliness.

—It is evident that there was no controversy about —It is evident that there was no controversy about the source of the Mississippi when the treaty of 1753 confirming the independence of the United States was signed. It was stipulated in that treaty that the boun-dary between the two countries abould run from the

the source of the Mississippi. It was not discovered for many years later that the sources of the Mississippi are -" Baron" Yerkes, a street railroad millionaire magnate of Chicago, is going to build a baronial castle on the Hudson, and scrape the mud and odor of thicago off his feet and person forever. Mr. Yerkes says Chi-cago is "too tough for him." The Chicago end of the story is, that while Mr. Yerkes has been exceedingly story is, that while Nr. Yerkes has been exceedingly successful in a business and money-making way in that city, he does not seem to have struck it very rich so-cially. He hopes for better luck in New York's 400, and he is going to do his level best to make a splurge.—English try is now blooming profusely about the carved stone newel posts of the Terrace stairway in Central Park, and swarms of honey bees haunt the review. The English try is thoroughly domesticated in

northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods due west

gion. The English tvy is thoroughly domesticated in the Park, but of all the climbing plants cultivated by the Park gardeners the Japanese simpelopsis, or ivy, is the most satisfactory. It is biding all the ugly walls about Central Park, and will eventually be trained along the bind side of Morningside Park, so as to make for that charming strip a solid background of greenery. -The wonderful crops and the abundance of general products in the United States this year seem to be a family blessing, bestowed without regard to where the individual members may be located, from the arctio

circle to the Guif, and covering half the world in longi-tude. This is really noteworthy, considering the hard times afflicting the rest of the world with equal impariality. The salmon product of Alaska is unusually large, and will average fifteen per cent over that of las year. Over 200,000 cases of salmon will be shipped from Alaska this season. One steamer brought down 20,000 cares last week.

-The fruits of the Hickory Grove, N. C., camp meeting, which was held recently, instead of being an era of peace and good will with much religious editication, promise to be some highly interesting and extensive litigation which will afford great editication to the un-godly. The trustees declars that many of the people who attended the camp meeting took along a plentiful supply of whiskey, contrary to the rules and spirit of the occasion, and the result was more chording in glee than groaning in spirit. Two Charlotte people have been singled out for prosecution as test cases warrants have been issued, and the cases will come to trial or

-A New Yorker who is a member of the American Society of Psychical Research tells a curious story that would interest his society. While in Mexico recently would interest his society. While in Mexico recently be dreamed that in dressing his pistol dropped from his pecket, fell but downward to the near Merice so that it leaned against his ankle and exploded, shattering his leg. The dream was so vivid that he awake with a start and recalled the whole seens. He was soon askeep again, however, and by morning he had nearly forgetten his vision. When he came to dress he found himself standing as in his dream, and as he dress on his truncates. He had not recovered her feel from the hip probably trousers his heavy revolver fell from the top porket, struck butt downward upon the tried thor, struck a sunken tile and, turning, leaned against his enkle wish the muzzie pointing directly at his log. He watched with a cort of fascination for the explosion, but it did not come, and he lives unwounded to tell the tain